

The Washington Times
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
By The Washington Times Company
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
One Year (including Sunday), \$10.
Six Months, \$6. Three Months, \$3.
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

PUT OUT THE FLAG

Put out the flag!
Tomorrow is the anniversary of American independence. Never since 1776 was there more reason for the whole country to ratify the deeds and sentiments of that day.
Put out the flag and let it speak for each citizen an independence of the highest sort.
Let it tell of an independence of hatred, of revenge, of malice, of envy, of all those mortal characteristics which separate the individual and through the individual the country from the highest good.
Put out the flag.

THE BOMB THROWER

A perverted mind, an intelligence, twisted by much dwelling on one topic into thinking that there was argument in a bomb and conviction in the destruction of property, wrecked a part of the Senate wing of the Capitol last night. How futile such an act is would be plain to a sane, right-thinking man, but it is unfortunate that the human intellect not infrequently goes astray and exchanging revenge for reason wreaks a personal vengeance for a personal satisfaction.

The alleged reason for last night's vandalism is contained in a letter sent to The Times and published on another page of this issue. This message has been turned over to the Police Department in the hope that it will aid in finding the bomb thrower and bring him and others who are like him to saner thoughts.

PORFIRIO DIAZ

Exiled and alone, alone at least in spirit, Porfirio Diaz is dead. No man of Mexico loved Mexico better. No man of Mexico did or could do as much for his country as did the stern old Indian who for thirty-four years was hailed as President.

But the real Diaz, as a power, died long ago. He was dead long before Madero was thrust into his place. Indeed, those who know Mexico best—and it is the old-time admirers of Diaz who know Mexico best—now see only too clearly that if he had stepped aside ten years before he was brushed aside—when he had a loyal following, a strong government, and a prosperous country—there certainly would not have come the nation wrecking episode of Madero, and there probably would not have come any of the succession of revolutions which have developed into perpetual anarchy.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Development of the community spirit in the territory covered by the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association is again bearing fruit—this time in an enterprise which bids fair to advance the education of hundreds of children living in the community. No better sign of the healthiness of the community interest prevalent in the section can be had than the manner in which the members of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the John-Powell Schools have come forward to establish summer school courses.

The co-operation which makes the outlook for the new educational venture so promising was obtained through the spirit born of the many gatherings in the community during the past year. Those most active in the Parent-Teachers' Association are those who started civic activities in the community as members of the citizens' association.

FROM THE TRENCHES

"The statement that war is hell is an insult to hell." So writes a correspondent of the New York Sun attached to the Foreign Legion and writing from the trenches near Rheims. Pungent as that sentence is with the horrors of trench life his detailed description of what the soldiers are enduring serves to substantiate his truth.
Darkness, he says, in the beginning, looked upon as furnishing an element of safety from attack. The use of hand grenades, "deadlier than rifles," has made the night more full of danger than the day. Ninety per cent of the grenades thrown are estimated by this soldier to be effective and much of this method of attack is carried on under the cover of darkness.
He details, too, the fact that min-

ing has been undertaken in the trench fighting, and that more tunneling is being done than surface digging. Shafts are dug and then galleries are run out until excavations have been made directly under the enemy's trenches and then great masses of explosives are fired directly under the occupied trenches. He recites that more than a hundred men were killed with one explosion which left a hole 150 feet by 50 feet and 25 feet deep.

More than in all history is this a war of extermination, a war to destroy rather than to cripple, to wipe out rather than defeat.

ITALIAN STRATEGY

As the success of the Austro-German arms in Galicia becomes more complete the transfer of large Austrian forces to the Italian front may soon be evidenced by more rapid development in that region. While the difficulties on the greater part of the crooked frontier seem well-nigh insurmountable, the Italians thus far have shown themselves to be both resourceful and courageous. The initial offensive has undoubtedly resulted to their advantage.

In order to follow intelligently the movements along this front, it is necessary to keep in mind the character of the terrain. The Austro-Italian frontier has the shape of a huge "S" lying on its side. First there is a semi-circular sweep southward from Stelvio Pass, where the boundaries of Austria, Italy, and Switzerland meet, to the north end of Lake Garda and to Ala in the valley of the Adige. This is followed by a sweep northward to the Monte Cristallo near Cortina, where the line runs almost due east along the crest of the Carnic Alps to Pontebba. Here it turns south toward the Adriatic between the Tagliamento and the Isonzo. From Stelvio Pass to the Isonzo river at Gradisca it is about 150 miles in a direct line, but more than 300 along the actual line of the frontier.

All of this long line with the exception of about thirty miles from the sea northward to Tolmino is Alpine—mountainous—and every pass is strongly fortified. From Stelvio to Lake Garda only two roads cross the mountains, one at Tonale Pass, already in the hands of the Italians, and the other along the valley of Chiasso, up which the Italians have advanced to Storo. They also hold the mountains from Lake Garda to the Adige and several miles north of Ala. Farther east they have already mounted heavy guns on the plateau of Lavarone and have succeeded in destroying Fort Luserna, four miles west of that place. Thus they would seem to be well on with their plans for an advance on Trent, after a campaign that in any war but this would have challenged the attention of the world.

In the Carnic Alps the Italians hold three important passes and several heights, and others are being powerfully attacked. Along the Isonzo the progress has been steady if not spectacular. It is necessary to push operations on the Alpine frontier until the flank of the advance along the river is well covered, for it is here that the great invasion must take place if the Latins would wrest from the dual monarchy the lost provinces which were the glory of ancient Venice.

The knowledge of the positions of the Italians at these points, however, does not expose the strategy of General Cadorna. There are great stretches between, where no hint of the disposition of the forces has been allowed to leak through to us.

PROF. NEARINO'S AFFAIRS

Prof. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, may not be so wise as Socrates, but he can at least associate himself with the sage of Athens in that both lost their jobs for holding too broad ideas on academic freedom as applied to the expression of personal views. Socrates lost his life as well as his job, but up to date Prof. Nearing has been able to stay alive, although the attacks on him are sufficiently bitter to indicate a near desire for personal violence.

Mr. Nearing's experience recalls some of the other complications into which American educators have got by insisting on the personal privilege of the freedom of speech. Quite the most famous incident was that which resulted in the separation of E. Benjamin Andrews from Brown University because of his enthusiastic advocacy of the free coinage of silver. Dr. Andrews resigned rather than be restricted in his expression of opinions and what he termed as "reasonable liberty of utterance."

Prof. E. W. Bemis, well known in Washington as an expert on public utilities, was the center around which raged a storm of criticism in the University of Chicago, and a little later Leland Stanford University got some unwelcome publicity be-

cause of the dismissal of a professor whose economic ideas did not agree with the majority's. This year Prof. Brewer, of the University of Colorado, has been dismissed, and there is trouble brewing at the University of Wisconsin, where the opinions of instructors clash with the ideas of politicians who have influence in the passing of appropriations beneficial to the institution.

It is a pretty broad question as to how much latitude a man who is engaged in educating the youth of the country may take in the inculcating of his own ideas when those ideas are at variance with wide public opinion. In his analysis of Prof. Nearing, Trustee George Wharton Pepper denounces "the unrestricted right of a teacher to adopt any method he pleases for the propagation of any views he happens to hold," "views discordant with the ethical sense of the community," "proclaimed without due consideration for those holding different views," "advocating a disregard of moral principles regarded by the rest of us as fundamental."

The real question at issue in this case as in the others is whether the instruction given the students makes for their good personally and for the good of the world in general.

WHEN IS A MAN CRAZY?

The question of whether a man is crazy or not is about as hard to settle as the question of whether a man succeeds by genius or luck. There appears to be plenty of proof both ways, and arguing from the same facts there seems to be no trouble in arriving at opposite conclusions.

In the case of Thaw's present trial several very interesting if amusing situations have developed which have not been altogether without advantage to the defendant although not staged for his benefit. Thaw has in previous trials persisted in writing on scraps of paper words and sentences which had no bearing on the matters which would naturally be thought to be uppermost in his mind. In the present trial this fact was presented as evidence of his mental unsoundness. To counteract this evidence it was shown that one of the attorneys in the present trial even in the heat of taking testimony had scribbled on a bit of paper the totally unconnected, and irrelevant words "Patsy," "Cheese," "Chemung," and "David B. Hill," yet there was no contention that the lawyer was suffering from any mental trouble.

One of the Thaw attorneys asked one of the alienists if he thought that a man who protested violently because a newspaper had misapprehended his name might properly be thought to be suffering from insanity. He was answered that it would at least evidence an exaggerated idea of self-esteem. It was then developed that a day or two ago Dr. Flint, one of the insanity experts most prominent in the Thaw case since its beginning, had loudly criticized a reporter who had voluntarily presented him with a middle initial when in reality he was christened without one.

The value of insanity experts and handwriting specialists grows of less and less value the more they are used in the courts. If a man doesn't demonstrate his mental incapacity to the extent that it is observable to the judge and the jury there isn't much use to attempt to prove him crazy by expert testimony. The old Quaker who said "They are all crazy except thee and me and thee are a little queer" spoke a near truth.

The gravity of a situation has just the opposite effect on some poorly ballasted diplomats.

Prohibition in Alabama is State-wide, but it could be worse. The State is much longer than it is wide.

Apparently, Uncle Sam intends to take the say out of Sayville.

If wishes were horses, beggars would still prefer limousines.

Entomologists will do well to shun the Bug river.

MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

- Today.**
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Eighth street and Market Square northwest, 8 p. m.
Maecius baseball game, American League Park, Templeton vs. Outlanders, 2:30 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Millant.
Concert, Marine Band, White House, 8 p. m.
- Amusements.**
Pola—"Blue Bird," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Columbia—"The Dictator," in motion pictures, 2:30 p. m. to 10:45 p. m.
B. Keith—"Vaudeville," 2:35 and 8:15 p. m.
Cosmos—"Vaudeville," continuous.
Garden—Photo plays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Crandall—"Photo plays," 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Glen Echo Park—Open air amusements, all day and evening.
Marshall Hall—Outdoors attractions, all day and evening.

DIAZ, MAN WHO MADE MEXICO, DIES IN PARIS

Famous General and Statesman Passes Away an Exile at Age of Eighty-four.

PARIS, July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, "the man who made Mexico," is dead, an exile at his adopted home here, at the age of eighty-four.

Stricken by a complication of diseases, the former President succumbed yesterday in his simple apartment here, after an illness of three weeks.

His wife, Señora Carmen Romero Rubio Diaz, and their son, Porfirio Díaz Jr., with his wife, were at the bedside of the aged general when the end came. It has been impossible, owing to the troubled condition of Mexico, to inform Diaz's sisters, Señora Ignacio de la Torre and Señora Rincón Gallardo, of his death. For the same reason, no attempt will be made to take the body back to the southern republic for the ceremony which would befit the former dictator.

General Diaz was critically ill last week, and the effects left him blind, but up to the last he was able to take his daily constitutional through the streets of his adopted home.

President From 1878.

Porfirio Diaz was President of Mexico from 1878 to 1911, excepting between 1880 and 1884 when General Gonzalez ruled. His power was unquestioned until the revolution of 1911 which exiled him.

With the cries of the Mexican mob rising to the windows of the palace the aged dictator superintended the packing of his possessions. He could take with him and his family only what was needed for the railroad station and train for Vera Cruz. After a perilous ride he arrived at the seaport.

Flowers were strewn in his path as he walked between rows of bayonets of his guard to the steamer Ypiranga, which was on May 31, 1911, that he sailed.

Diaz returned to Mexico on September 14, 1900, in a little inn at Oaxaca, Mexico. He was intended for the church, but his early illness prevented him from leaving the hotel. The condition of affairs in Mexico made it inevitable that he should become a soldier.

At thirty-three years of his manhood were spent in almost continuous fighting, the remaining years in constructive work. His stern measures for the rebuilding of Mexico won the respect and confidence of the world. Diaz was of mixed blood. His father, Juan Diaz, was of Spanish blood, while his mother was the daughter of Mariano Mori, of pure Andalusian strain, who married Maria T. a little Indian girl of the Mixteco race. Diaz was therefore one-fourth Indian and three-fourths white.

Studied for Priesthood.

When Diaz was three years old his father died and the family suffered many privations. At seven he earned his first money as an altar boy in the church of Santa Catalina, and a few years later he was studying for the priesthood in the pontifical seminary of Oaxaca, where he soon became disgusted with the ways of the monks of the Santo Domingo monastery.

After Juarez was elected President, General Zuloaga was declared President of the republic, and Diaz was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was then twenty-one. He was elected to Congress in 1878, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was then twenty-one. He was elected to Congress in 1878, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Diaz won his greatest military distinction in the campaign against the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, rising to general of division, the highest rank in the army.

After Maximilian had been defeated Juarez was elected President, and Diaz was elected to Congress. He was then twenty-one. He was elected to Congress in 1878, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Diaz next headed a revolution against Lerdo, and on November 23, 1876, entered Mexico City and got control of the government of the United States. Diaz at once ordered a general election and in 1877 the new congress declared him elected President.

His term ended, Diaz supported Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, who was elected his successor. The Gonzalez administration was overthrown by the revolution of 1911, and Diaz, recognizing Lerdo as President, quit the field and returned to his home.

Only One Term.

While working at high pressure to establish commerce and extend the educational system, Diaz, oddly enough, in view of what was to happen, forced through an amendment to the constitution prohibiting a president or a governor from succeeding himself.

His term ended, Diaz supported Gen. Manuel Gonzalez, who was elected his successor. The Gonzalez administration was overthrown by the revolution of 1911, and Diaz, recognizing Lerdo as President, quit the field and returned to his home.

Blues Are Impossible

If You Take Alfalfa

CHICAGO, July 3.—Alfalfa as a remedy for indigestion, the blues and, in fact, almost every bodily ill, was recommended by Dr. Alexander J. Blackwood, of Chicago, before the convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy at its closing session.

The alfalfa is called into a tincture and administered internally. Its use, according to Dr. Blackwood, is accompanied by an immediate delightful feeling of well-being, increased appetite and great improvement in weight.

"All bodily functions were stimulated, and it was impossible to have the blues," said the physician's report. The tincture is known as medicago sativa.

Ten Perish as Dutch Ship Strikes Mine

LONDON, July 3.—Ten of the crew of the Dutch sailing ship Katwyk lost their lives when the vessel struck a mine and sank in the North Sea, according to an Amsterdam dispatch today.

THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington may argue moot questions.

Asks Comment on Plan to Clean Up Washington Alleys.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
The writer respectfully asks your opinion upon the following suggestions:

Would it be advisable to start an alley fund to be used for the following purposes:

1. Sprinkling the alleys with water or oil, or a disinfectant to the detriment of the alleys and at least some precaution taken against disease and mosquitoes.
2. Part of the fund used to replace the concrete arches, stone arches, and the so-called "empty" sheds opening into the alleys. The arches would permit the alleys to be kept open, quite impossible with these heavy, closed wooden doors.
3. Give the pupils in the public schools from eighth grade up an opportunity to submit plans for these arches, and estimate of cost. Make it competitive, and then award the contract to the group of pupils, making the completion of their course, who want to try their hand at work that is vocational, and that will help toward the "City Beautiful."
4. Would the labor union in Washington work with the school in this way of training skilled workers?

GRACE M. JOHNSON.

Wouldn't Put His 5 Cents on Counter—Was Ordered Out.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
Some of the auctioneers in the city of the city do business in a peculiar way, and I want to ask you if it is legal. They put up a box wrapped in paper, and tied with string. The auctioneer will not touch it, and an air of great importance, asks for a bid. A "convenient" capper says 5 cents.

"Sold," says the auctioneer—and the buyer is requested to put his 5 cents on the package, which is laid on the table. The auctioneer says, "Another package," says the loud-mouthed auctioneer, manifesting greater importance. Many buy, and are requested to put their 5 cents on the package, and all are put in a row on the showcase. This is done to keep a crowd, and then the auctioneer takes up a watch which he says contains twenty-one jewels, and is worth \$50. After much talk the watch is sold for \$12.75. The other day I bought a few small packages, and when I told the auctioneer I would not put 5 cents on the package to be placed on the showcase, he said, "You are not of the place. I don't think that was fair, do you?" H. GILBERT.

Washington, July 1.

Favors Killing Off All English Sparrows.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
In the various letters, pro and con, regarding the English sparrow, both sides have put up strong arguments. The communication particularly, which pleaded for the lives of the little pests, because they are such gluttons for weed-seed, and thus aid the farmers. As a matter of fact, they are such a

plague to the farmers.

Eighty-Four Balk Leaving Sing Sing

Stolen Prison Calf Sold and Court Intimates That It Will Whisky Fund Drunks Put Five "Trusties" in Limbo.

OSWING, N. Y., July 3.—Eighty-four convicts in Sing Sing prison were on the verge of a revolt here after they were ordered to get ready for transfer to Auburn.

Recognizing the futility of an open rebellion, many of the men resorted to desperate measures to prevent the authorities taking them from the pleasant care free life of Sing Sing and putting them under the harsh discipline of Auburn.

Two other members of the Mutual Welfare League, known as Brother Gallagher and Brother Wagner, who were to have gone to Auburn, drowned their sorrow in the flowing bowl. In some manner they got hold of a lot of liquor and indulged in it freely. Having drunk, they began to sing, and aroused every body in the prison. Finally some guards heard them, but they were so drunk that they had to be taken to the hospital where physicians said it would be several days before they sobered up.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne is conducting a strenuous investigation to find out how good brothers of the Mutual Welfare League stole the prison calf from its stable last night and sold it to the prison butcher.

Fire Trustees Suspected.

The calf was a brown Jersey and he and other members of his family were attended by five trusted honor men of the league.

The bleating of the calf awoke the prison last night, but the guards did not think an honored convict would stoop so low as to steal a calf. They closed their minds, and when the good brothers began distributing whisky they had bought with the money the butcher gave them for the calf.

The calf was a brown Jersey and he and other members of his family were attended by five trusted honor men of the league.

N. Y. Garment Makers Consent to Mediation

NEW YORK, July 3.—Possibility of a strike of 60,000 garment workers was averted when the executive committee of the Cloak, Suit, and Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association agreed to the demands of the garment workers' unions for the appointment of an unbiased board to adjust grievances.

The meeting was called by the Fifth avenue building by Charles Helmer, chairman of the executive committee, after the receipt of a letter from the union, signed by Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Louis Marshall, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and J. L. Magner, urging that all possible be done to avert a strike.

"In these days of war and catastrophe," it was freely asserted in labor circles, "the strike of the garment makers would be a disaster to the nation."

They expect to travel 5,000 miles before returning to their home at Molalla.

Our Mechanical Civilization and Its Noises.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:
It is a custom among the class of people most responsible for night noises to describe those who require a reasonable amount of rest and quiet, at least at night, as "cranks," in spite of the fact that intelligent people, especially those with scientific knowledge, and frequent warnings against the health-shattering effects of such conditions.

One of the most of this performance is to use words which are more necessary, care of the public health, or streets full of machinery. If civilization and business cannot be conducted in less absurd fashion, then both are a failure. It is a custom among the class of people most responsible for night noises to describe those who require a reasonable amount of rest and quiet, at least at night, as "cranks," in spite of the fact that intelligent people, especially those with scientific knowledge, and frequent warnings against the health-shattering effects of such conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Refuses to Permit Retirement of Twenty Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders.

Secretary Daniels announces that President Wilson has refused to permit voluntary retirement of twenty commanders and lieutenant commanders of the navy who sought to leave the active service under the law which permits such retirements on June 30 when promotions from the grade of junior lieutenant have been less than forty in the preceding year.

Re-Admiral Biers said the department had recommended the course because experienced officers were urgently needed in active service and promotions were being made in ranks below captain at the ages deemed most consistent.

So far as they knew, said the navy officials, none of the twenty applicants had received offers from private munitions-making establishments. In the case of some other officers, however, retirement had been sought for this purpose, and had been refused on the ground that to permit a retirement on the retired list to engage in manufacture of munitions for a foreign belligerent would be a breach of neutrality.

Some of the retired army officers are so engaged, but they were employed before the war opened.

\$1,500,000 CLUB IN N. Y. COURT HOUSE

Plans Said to Reveal Space for Lawyers' and Judges' Recreation.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Astounding revelations as to certain extravagant features of the plans for the new county court house are expected next week, when a report to the mayor from Tilden Adamson, director of the board of estimate's bureau of contract supervision, is to be made public if the mayor permits his advisers to do so.

Mr. Adamson has submitted his report. Mr. Mitchell said he would not comment on it or give any details until Tuesday.

If Mr. Adamson's suspicions are confirmed not only will the plans be sent back to the board of estimate for revision, but the court house board will be subjected to a Krupp examination by the board of estimate.

It was rumored that among the discoveries Mr. Adamson believes he has made, is a provision for a large hall, building for a private club of which lawyers and judges would be members. It is understood that the quarters for this club are designed to occupy many thousands of feet of space on an upper floor. It is also understood that the real use to which these rooms would be put is concealed in the plans.

Plans that rooms which are lettered in the plans as being intended for purposes related to the administration of justice are really intended for a dining room and other club essentials. The proposed dining room is said to be larger than that of any club in this city.

It is indicated that if the reputed club rooms are found to be a reality the board of estimate will order the court house board to cut every inch of them out of the plans. Figured on a cubic foot basis, the floor of which the club would form a large part would cost \$1,500,000 of the \$10,000,000, which is the entire cost limit as set by the estimate board.

Reserve Board Acts to Avert a Cotton Crisis

Plans for warehousing and financing the Southern export cotton crop next fall to prevent its being sacrificed on a cheap market are being worked out by the Federal Reserve Board.

The scheme involves the co-operation of Southern producers, merchants, and bankers, and is intended to finance the holding of that part of the crop which is not sold abroad, generally estimated at about \$3,000,000. The plan is to store the cotton in warehouses in the foreign market in such quantities as will not beat down the price.

The Federal Reserve Board has appointed a committee of three, of which W. B. Harding is chairman, to study this year's cotton situation and help the Southern people work out the problem of properly handling the crop and getting a fair and profitable price.

Harding has addressed a letter to the Federal Reserve agents of the South, Southern reserve banks, Richmond, Dallas, Atlanta, and St. Louis, asking for information regarding facilities for financing and warehousing the cotton crop.

Hunnicutt Again Denied Permit to Wed Couples

George J. S. Hunnicutt, whose authority to perform marriage ceremonies in the District was revoked by Justice Barnard in 1912, again has been refused reinstatement by the court.

Chief Justice Taft says in an opinion on the matter: "In view of the dubious status of George J. S. Hunnicutt, who was reinstated in his position as a minister of the church of Pennsylvania, and also because of what has been determined to be a violation of judicial proceeding to have been his course of conduct with respect to the celebration of the marriage ceremony at the time he was formerly authorized to celebrate such ceremonies, his application is hereby refused."

John L. Sullivan Listed As Speaker, Miles Balks

ATLANTIC CITY, July 3.—Reports in advance of the approaching convention of the Anti-Saloon League, which opens next Tuesday, say that the campaign against liquor will be led by John L. Sullivan. Miles was listed as one of the chief speakers, but it is said that he declined to appear when he was informed that the Anti-Saloon League of America was on the program.

Indications are that the convention will be divided over whether there should be a national amendment or a campaign to permit each State to reach its own conclusion on the issue.

Freak Tree Bears Plums and Peaches

YORK, Pa., July 3.—The oldest freak fruit tree in York county is attracting attention at the home of Mrs. Phyllis Taylor, near Seven Valley. One of the two main branches is heavily laden with plums and the other with peaches.

The tree was not grafted, it is said, but two trees, a plum and a peach, growing close together, intertwined their roots in some manner.

WILSON BURNS DOWN NAVAL RESIGNATIONS

Refuses to Permit Retirement of Twenty Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders.

Secretary Daniels announces that President Wilson has refused to permit voluntary retirement of twenty commanders and lieutenant commanders of the navy who sought to leave the active service under the law which permits such retirements on June 30 when promotions from the grade of junior lieutenant have been less than forty in the preceding year.

Re-Admiral Biers said the department had recommended the course because experienced officers were urgently needed in active service and promotions were being made in ranks below captain at the ages deemed most consistent.

So far as they knew, said the navy officials, none of the twenty applicants had received offers from private munitions-making establishments. In the case of some other officers, however, retirement had been sought for this purpose, and had been refused on the ground that to permit a retirement on the retired list to engage in manufacture of munitions for a foreign belligerent would be a breach of neutrality.

Some of the retired army officers are so engaged, but they were employed before the war opened.

\$1,500,000 CLUB IN N. Y. COURT HOUSE

Plans Said to Reveal Space for Lawyers' and Judges' Recreation.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Astounding revelations as to certain extravagant features of the plans for the new county court house are expected next week, when a report to the mayor from Tilden Adamson, director of the board of estimate's bureau of contract supervision, is to be made public if the mayor permits his advisers to do so.

Mr. Adamson has submitted his report. Mr. Mitchell said he would not comment on it or give any details until Tuesday.

If Mr. Adamson's suspicions are confirmed not only will the plans be sent back to the board of estimate for revision, but the court house board will be subjected to a Krupp examination by the board of estimate.

It was rumored that among the discoveries Mr. Adamson believes he has made, is a provision for a large hall, building for a private club of which lawyers and judges would be members. It is understood that the quarters for this club are designed to occupy many thousands of feet of space on an upper floor. It is also understood that the real use to which these rooms would be put is concealed in the plans.

Plans that rooms which are lettered in the plans as being intended for purposes related to the administration of justice are really intended for a dining room and other club essentials. The proposed dining room is said to be larger than that of any club in this city.

It is indicated that if the reputed club rooms are found to be a reality the board of estimate will order the court house board to cut every inch of them out of the plans. Figured on a cubic foot basis, the floor of which the club would form a large part would cost \$1,500,000 of the \$10,000,000, which is the entire cost limit as set by the estimate board.

Reserve Board Acts to Avert a Cotton Crisis

Plans for warehousing and financing the Southern export cotton crop next fall to prevent its being sacrificed on a cheap market are being worked out by the Federal Reserve Board.